

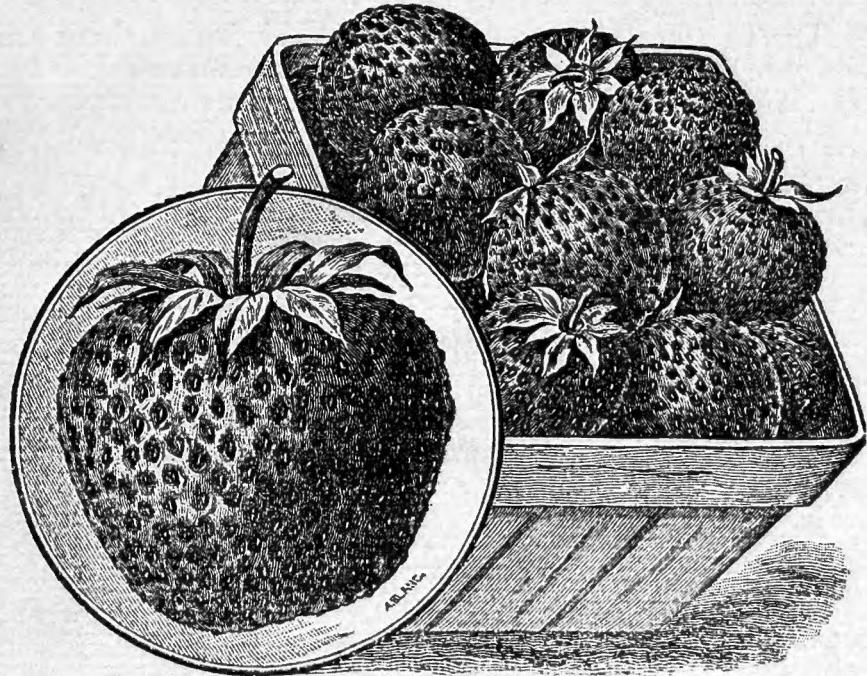
1912

X

Gardner E. Bunting

Grower of Fancy Fruits

Selbyville, - Delaware



KLONDIKE.

..Berry Plants..

A Specialty

CATALOGUE AND PRICE-LIST

1912

PURCHASER'S GUIDE.

I want your order for Strawberry Plants, but I want it at the right time when I know that I can serve you equally as well as anyone, and better than a great majority in the business.

When is the right time? Any time after November 1st until May 1st. March and April is the great planting season, when our entire attention and that of a number of helpers is given up to filling plant orders, and we want to fill yours.

From May 1st to May 10th we will fill a limited number of orders on any stock that is unsold and put in the very best possible order, but at purchaser's risk as to results.

After May 10th, during June, July, August, September and October before the 15th, we most positively will not fill any orders for small fruit plants.

We are willing to answer any questions during the summer months as promptly as possible, if written in a short letter and to the point. Long letters are subject to long delays. This notice was made necessary from the fact that we receive a number of orders for strawberry plants during the summer months when we have no plants in fit condition to transplant, and when not one in ten could make even good plants grow if we could send them unless they were potted plants; which I do not grow at all. Thanking you for your attention, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

GARDNER E. BUNTING,

Selbyville, Del.

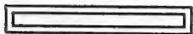
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CATALOGUE AND PRICE-LIST

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Chronicle Power Print, Milford, Del.

STATE OF DELAWARE.
State Board of Agriculture.
Certificate of Nursery Inspection.

Dover, Delaware, December 20, 1911.

To Whom it May Concern:

This certifies that I have examined the nursery stock and premises of the Nurseries of G. E. Bunting at Selbyville, Sussex County, Delaware, and that said nursery stock is apparently free from crown gall, peach yellows, peach rosette, the San Jose scale, and all other plant diseases and insects of a seriously dangerous nature, that may be transferred on nursery stock.

This certificate may be revoked by the State Board of Agriculture for cause, and it is invalid after August 31, 1912, and does not include nursery stock not grown on the above named premises unless such stock is covered by certificate of a State or Government officer and accepted by the State Board of Agriculture.

WESLEY WEBB,
Inspector,

1912

GREETING.

1912

We extend to our friends and patrons, old and new, our most hearty greetings and wish them all a prosperous New Year.

In presenting herewith our new Catalogue, we wish to express the desire that it will fill the purpose for which it was written.

It is through the complete and thorough-going nature of the instructions and advice, and other aids we extend, that we owe the extraordinary growth of patronage, which calls for an annual output of plants of such magnitude as we have indicated.

The season of 1911 being so dry, caused such a curtailment of the plant supply, makes it certain that there will be relatively small area set to strawberry plants in 1912.

Notwithstanding the great shortage of plants, it will be observed that our prices haven't been increased any at all, because we realize that our customers should not back the cost of the shortage of plants.

Our plants are strong, vigorous, well-rooted; and in every respect they are packed by experienced packers and superintended by us.

We know of no other crop that pays as well as the strawberry crop. Thousands of dollars have been brought into this section of the country through strawberry culture.

Where there is a will and a little push one will succeed. The time to begin growing strawberries is now, and when you get this Catalogue start thinking where to plant your strawberry patch, and at the same time set down and order your supply of plants from us.

We wish you to introduce our catalogue to others who have never been our customers. We also wish to advise that you are taking no chances in dealing with us.

Plants are shipped under the inspection laws required by different States.

Thanking you for what you have said to others about us.

May happiness and prosperity be with you all, is our wish. Again we thank you.

Yours very respectfully,

G. E. BUNTING.



How Plants Feed.

One hardly would believe that only five per cent. of a strawberry plant comes from the soil. Then ninety-five per cent. comes from the elements of atmosphere. If the atmosphere furnishes such a large percentage of the plants development, then why is it necessary to give any thought to soil preparation? The very poorest soil easily could contribute its small percentage to plant growth if the air would furnish the rest. This might be true if the roots, leaves, soil and atmosphere were not so much dependent one upon the other in order to get these percentages. The soil must be in a condition to make the bacterial germs comfortable, and to hold moisture to dissolve the soil materials. Under such conditions these little microbe organisms will properly prepare and separate the matter from the soil, which goes to make up the three to five per cent. of the plant. When this so-termed plant food is properly prepared, it is absorbed by the roots; this crude material which is taken in by the roots, passes upwards into the body of the plant; from there the elaborated materials are redistributed through all parts of the inner plant, and after all it takes a rich soil.

Ants and Aphis [or Lice].

The ants themselves do not do particular injury to the strawberry plant, but their habits take the aphis and lice from the roots of one plant to another. The lice suck the juice from the roots and the softer parts of the plant. The ants are steady visitors of the lice to get the honey-like substance taken from the plant by the toiling lice. Thorough cultivation will drive the ants to other quarters as they do not enjoy working in freshly-stirred or loose soil. Neither do they like to be disturbed in their work. By chasing away the ants, you also rid your fields of lice, as they are themselves perfectly helpless as travelers. A thorough cultivation and hoeing aids to discourage all kinds of insects, which add another important item in favor of cultivation. Another way is to use carbon bi-sulphide, as follows: Use a sharp stick, thrust to a depth of eight or ten inches into the ant hill, pour in one full ounce of carbon bi-sulphide and quickly close the opening with the dirt to keep down the carbon bi-sulphide fumes, so as to increase their efficiency in suffocating the ants.

Working Old Patches.

Old patches should be worked. This should never be neglected. Although I prefer but little to be done. That is, I don't prefer starting just after the plants are through fruiting, and then remove every weed, etc., then cultivate and continue cultivating and removing vegetation just as if it were a young patch. Although that is all right, but I approve of a different way - that is about the first of August, after the weeds and grasses have matured their largest growth, use the hay mower, sickle or scythe. Cut the vines and vegetation close to the ground. When dry, loosen with fork or hay tedder, then burn over the entire patch; unless rain comes soon, and a new growth starts before refuse becomes dry enough to burn. In such a case do not burn, but rake up the mulching and haul away. After burning or cleaning off the patch, then use a small plow and simply throw a furrow upon each side of the bed. After this cultivate with cultivator; then cross

the rows with weeder, drag-tooth harrow or even cultivator if set well open. These tools loosen the soil in the rows and draw soil over the crown of the plants. After this cultivate between the rows as often as you would a young set of plants. You observe that we recommend that the crowns of old plants be covered with soil after burning over and rows are narrowed down. We advise you to do this because the roots of old plants have become wiry and almost useless, and in order to encourage a new root system, it is necessary that the crown be covered with fine soil. In the case of newly set plants the roots are young and are full of vitality, and from these will start feeding roots, and by doing this you can make a big improvement on an old patch.

Instructions for Ordering, etc.

ORDERS Orders should be sent in just as soon as possible—it is better for you as well as the nurseryman.

TIME OF SHIPMENT—From the time you receive this catalogue until May 1st Our heaviest shipments are in March and April.

GUARANTEE—We guarantee plants to reach customers in good condition when ordered by mail or express, and taken from office on arrival and opened at once. All orders by freight at owner's risk.

PACKING—We make no extra charge for packing. All plants are delivered f. o. b. train at prices quoted in this catalogue.

TRUE TO NAME—While we are exercising the greatest care to have every plant true to name, and are ready on proper proof, to replace any plants shipped by us that prove to be otherwise, free of charge, it is understood and agreed that we will not be held responsible for any sum greater than the cost of the plants which may prove untrue.

CLAIMS—If any, must be made within five days from receipt of goods.

TWENTY-FIVE'S—All plants are tied twenty-five to the bundle.

TERMS—Invariably cash in advance or Satisfactory Reference. Remit by Registered Letter, Money Order or Draft.

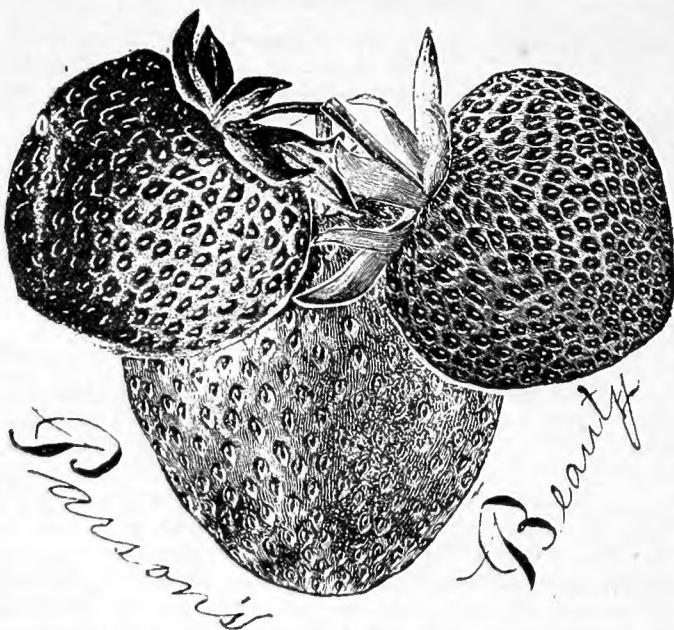
MY REFERENCE: Baltimore Trust Company, and Selbyville National Bank, Selbyville, Del., or any Business House in Selbyville.



Strawberry Plants.

Duncan—(Bisexual).

This variety is very popular; its season being a little later than Parsons, and from four to eight days earlier than the Gandy, and so much does the fruit resemble the Gandy that one would hardly know the difference; also vines resemble same. It is one of the greatest plant makers, and should be thinned out to bear a fair crop. It will stand up with the Gandy as a shipper. No grower of strawberries will go out of the way by setting the Duncan for a mid-season sort.



Parson's Beauty—(Bisexual.)

General favorite, because of its many excellencies. It makes a heavy yield of bright red berries, of mild and delicious flavor. As this is retained after cooking, this variety is very popular as a canner. Its appearance commands immediate and favorable attention. This variety has been extensively grown throughout the whole country. Its seeds stand out upon the surface of the fruit more prominently than any other variety with which I am familiar. The calyx is bushy, and the stem is heavy. The foliage is upright in form, with a rather long, dark green leathery leaf. One of its strongest points is the fact that it succeeds in all soils and climates. It is one of the best for a mid-season sort.

Roadside—(Bisexual).

This plant originated in Delaware, and has been cultivated for the last four years to a large extent. It is an early berry, medium large and firm; a good shipper. When a buyer buys this berry once, he is sure to call for it again. This variety is very hardy, and will stand most any climate. It is usually planted on dark loamy soil for best results.

Gandy—(Bisexual).

Too well-known to need any further description. This is the standard variety all over the country. Should be planted in swampy land, if possible; otherwise, in clay land, or medium land of springy order; never on dry sandy land.

Bubach—(Pistillate.)

It is too well-known to need any further introduction. Very productive, with extremely large berries. This is the tenth year that we have had this grand variety in our fruiting beds. The demand for these plants has no equal. Would advise you to put some Bubachs in your order from a medium to late berry.

Haverland—(Pistillate).

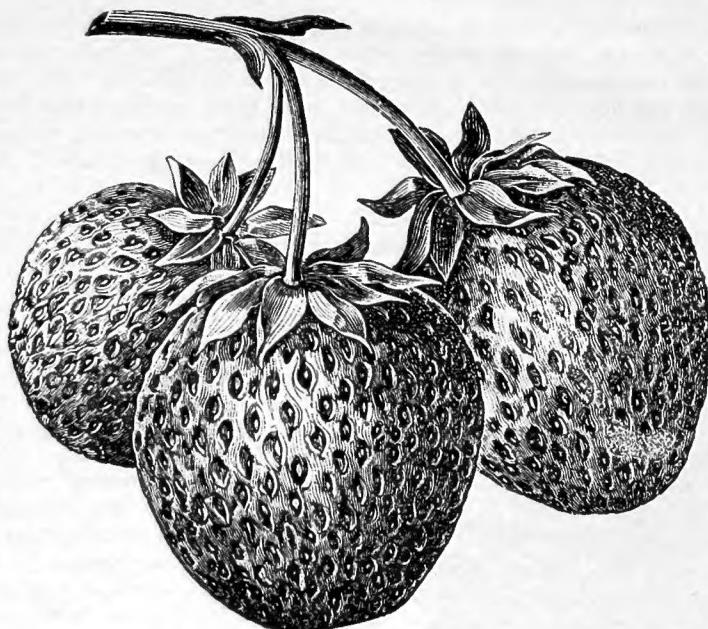
This is an old and well-known variety that has been tested for a generation. It is just as good to-day as it ever was. The plant is large, a strong grower, entirely free from rust and diseases, bears enormous crops of very large bright red berries. Although a pistillate variety, but very easily pollinized. No one starting in growing strawberries would regret planting the Haverland.

Glen Mary—(Bisexual.)

Glen Mary is a veritable giant, in both fruit and foliage; the shape of the berry is varied. The demand for this variety grows by leaps and bounds. The big dark red berries, with their prominent seeds of bright yellow—lie in piles around the hills and form so tempting and attractive appearance, as to command immediate sale, when the customer has once tasted of the juicy, rich and highly flavored fruit, the demand for more is inevitable. As a shipper, it is not surpassed; and for this reason is an especial favorite among the extensive growers of strawberries who ship their fruit long distances. Another element of popularity, is the fact that its roots are long and bring up moisture from great depths below the surface; thus making it an ideal variety in dry seasons, or in climates of limited rain fall. The foliage is extra large, growing upright and dark green in color. It should always be remembered, however, that Glen Mary is not strong as a pollinizer, and should be planted near some other bisexual of even season.

Tennessee Prolific—(Bisexual.)

This grand variety we have had in our fruiting beds; for several years one of the best market sorts; good shipper; succeeds everywhere. The plants are vigorous and productive of large, bright showy fruit. This variety is one of the best to plant with some imperfect variety. Has always in every respect given me splendid results.



Senator Dunlap—(Bisexual.)

I fruited this variety last season, and it has proved to be one of the best grown; although some varieties may surpass it in some respects, but for an all around berry it has few equals. More so than any other variety, a severe drouth seems to affect it much less. It is above the average in the development of a crown, and has an unusually long blooming season. A good pollenizer. Should be set with some pistillate variety. Include some Dunlap in your order.

Superior—(Bisexual).

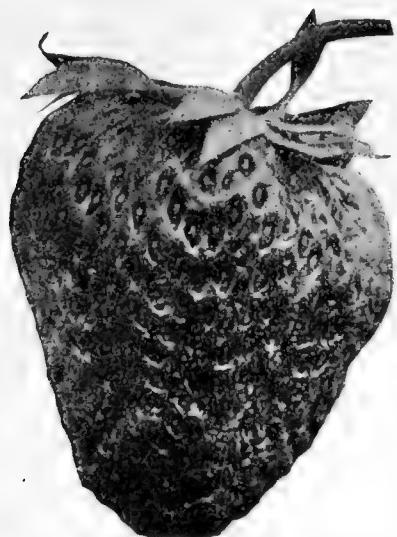
The Superior is very popular; the plants are vigorous growers, with dark, glossy green foliage, and succeeds on almost any soil. One of the greatest plant makers. The plants should be set a great distance apart. It is a great variety for bearing large amounts of fruit. If planted in rich soil, or if fertilized heavy, it will not be surpassed by any other variety in productiveness of medium to large, bright red berries; very firm; as a keeper and shipper it is not surpassed. Ripens from three to five days after the Excelsior, and continues bearing until late mid-season. Each year the demand for these plants increase rapidly.

Brandywine—(Bisexual).

Brandywine possesses just those qualities which make a universal favorite in the strawberry world. The berries are immense fellows, deep blood red to the centre, and they possess a flavor peculiar to the variety itself. Bright yellow seeds

that are very prominent, make a beautiful contrast with the rich red of the fruit. It is one of the best canning berries grown. Not only is this variety one of the largest and most beautiful, but is also one of the most productive. The calyx is very large, and the fruit stems grow erect, holding up the big berries from the ground. The foliage is ample, and of upright nature, with a dark green leathery leaf, affording protection for the bloom. Many of its flowers open under the leaves, and thus are protected from late frosts.

Chesapeake—(Bisexual).

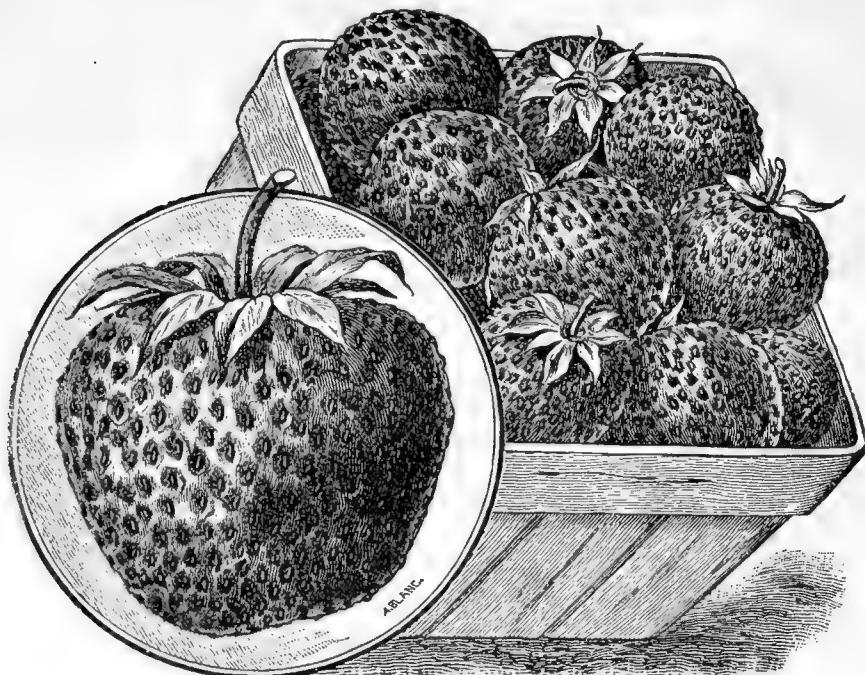


One of the very best late varieties. It is not quite as late as the Gandy—from three to four days earlier. Plants rich and vigorous; no rust, no weakness of any kind. The foliage is thick and leathery, upright leaf stems with the leaves almost round. The fruit is borne of large stems, the great proportion of which stands up, holding the fruit from the ground. The blossoms are perfect; the fruit is uniformly large, averaging even larger than the Gandy, and as compared with the Gandy, is more productive, just as firm and of better quality; without the green tips, which are often found in the Gandy. It should be planted in rich springy soil; but does remarkably well on any land that will grow strawberries of any kind. There are many good things we could say about this berry, but it is difficult to decide which to permit in

the limited space in which it must be described. We can conscientiously recommend this variety to all planters whether growing for market or the home garden. We truly hope our customers will order heavily of this variety, knowing that they will not be disappointed in it. The Chesapeake bears the name of being King of all late varieties.

Nick Omer—(Bisexual).

Noted for its unusual rich flavor. Nick Omer has justly become one of the most popular fancy strawberries wherever it has been grown. The berries are cone-shaped; very large, with flesh firm and of rich crimson color, shading down to a pink at the centre. The larger share of the seeds are brown, with yellow fellows interspersed among them; the combination of color being especially beautiful and attractive, a fact which is increased by the green calyx that surmounts the berry. The foliage grows tall, has a dark green leaf, somewhat crinkled. The fruit stems are long and stand up through the foliage, making easy work for the pickers. The blossom is large, and is very rich in pollen. These facts tend to make the Nick Omer one of the leading late varieties.



Klondike—(Pistillate.)

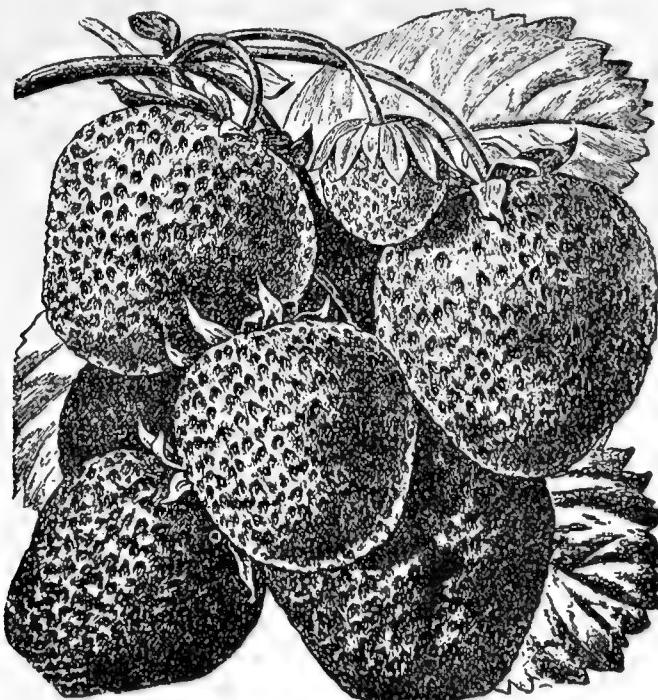
The season of 1911 still finds the Klondike the most popular of all early strawberries. It is one of the best that can be grown. Good shipper, good size; good color, and sells at a stronger price than any other variety that enters the market during its ripening period. The Klondike has been extensively grown in the South for the past ten years, and is now proving the same results in the northern and Middle Western States. The fruit Brokers of Selbyville, Del., advised the strawberry growers to grow Klondike, for it has proved to be the very best for marketing. The Klondike is a great plant maker, and for best results I would not advise you to let the plants mat thick in the fruiting beds. This is a good one to grow under hill culture. Uniform in size, from one end of the season to the other, with no small berries at the end of its long season.

Sample—(Pistillate.).

One of the most attractive of all the medium to late varieties; producing not only late berries, but immense quantities of them as well. This extremely large berry is bright red, the inner part being a deep scarlet. The Sample is pointed-shaped, its flavor is delicious, and the fruit very rich and juicy. The seeds turn red as the berries ripen, and so closely do they resemble the color of the berry as to be almost invisible. The stem and calyx are small, and remain a bright green for days after the fruit has been picked. As a shipper, few varieties excel the Sample.

Excelsior—(Bisexual).

Excelsior is a dark red berry, with dark seeds. I recommend them to all who want an extra early berry. Taking the country over, this has been the standard variety for a number of years, and it is recommended for its productiveness, thriftiness, and as a self-pollinizer. It is capable of standing drought, heavy frost and heat, and is a good producer on any land that will grow strawberries.



CLIMAX

Climax—(Bisexual).

The Climax is a universal favorite because of the beauty; its extraordinary yields of delicious fruit; its excellence as a shipper. A rich, dark red berry of a large size, conical in shape, having a glossy surface; the fruit draws instant attention. When shown in the market, it has the necessary qualities to be classed as a good shipper; its appearance makes its demand in market above the average. The seeds are bright yellow, except on the darker side, and there they are a trifle brighter than the outer surface; the dark red extending clear through the berry. The calyx is small for such a large berry; the plant stands erect and grows ordinarily tall. The Climax is constantly increasing in demand for the most attractive variety. No grower could grow finer early berries and should not fail to have a large number of our climax plants in his fields.

Stephen's Late Champion—(Bisexual).

It is a descendant of the Gandy, but is a much better grower, and will thrive better on a greater variety of soils. It is one of the finest growers that we have. It should be planted in dark loamy soil, or clay and chocolate loam. The fruit is large, long and a little flattened and sometimes highly creased, but generally smooth. The greatest fault that the writer can find of the Champion, is that fruit is not as firm as the famous old Gandy; therefore, it does not pay as well were you located quite a distance from your marketing place. But take the Champion for short shipments, or local markets, it is one of the very best late varieties that can be grown.

Missionary—(Bisexual).

This variety of strawberries was recommended to us very high in Virginia a few years ago. It seems to be the leader there for sure. We have no doubt but what it will prove O. K. in all Southern and Northern States. It has proved to be one of the very best early varieties with us here in Sussex county, Del. The Missionary is a great plant maker. Plants medium size, and berries are medium large and firm. It is not surpassed as a shipper or keeper. While we have a very good line of this variety of plants, we expect to sell out every one.

Lady Thompson — (Bisexual).

Lady Thompson is as perfect a strawberry in form as one would wish. In size the fruit is medium large. the seeds are red, that gives to the fruit a fine glossy effect; the berry is solid and meaty, pink in color, and is deliciously rich in flavor. This variety is a deep rooter, keeps on growing through a severe drought; runners are long and abundant; the foliage is tall, grows upright, and has a light green leaf. It has been extensively grown in the Southern States for market, and is becoming very popular in the Middle to North and Western States. The demand for these plants last season was so great, that we could not near fill the orders.

Fairfield—(Bisexual).

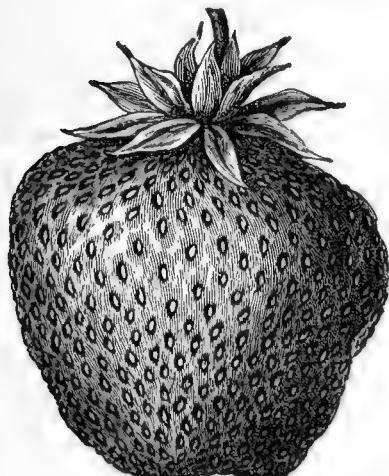
The Fairfield is another splendid extra early variety, somewhat larger than the Excelsior, and has far better eating qualities. This variety is becoming more popular every season. There is getting to be a great demand for the plants; no grower will go out of the way in planting this variety for an early crop. I have been growing this variety for market ever since its origination, and it has always given me splendid results. The Ohio Experimental Station puts it ahead of all other varieties. The quality of this berry is good; plants are strong and healthy; very much resembling the Haverland. I advise you to put some Fairfield in your order, as it is a good berry to plant either for home or market.

Uncle Jim—(Bisexual).

Introduced by Messes. Flansberg and Pierson, of Michigan, in 1902. Plants large, vigorous and healthy, long rooted, very productive; of large, fine firm berries of good color and shape; mid-season to late. Here is another extra choice large medium late variety, and that will prove satisfactory in nearly every State in the Union, and on most every kind of soil except light sand. Include some Uncle Jim in your order, because it is one of the very best for table use.

Norwood—(Bisexual).

Claimed by the originator to be the largest strawberry in existence. Originator N. B. White's description—given out in 1908—the Norwood Strawberry was named, and given the first prize by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at the exhibition of 1906. This strawberry is supposed to be a cross between the Marshal and Corsican, as it came up where the Marshal had been grown, and near where the Corsican was grown at the same time. The Norwood is believed to be the best all around strawberry in existence; the plant is strong and healthy, making a liberal number of runners, but not excessive. The berry is conic and regular in shape; not a coxcomb berry was found this season. The quality is unsurpassed, and the quantity unequalled, some attaining the enormous size of three inches in diameter. Four such berries would fill a box and be crowded. Color bright red all the way through, growing darker with age; a good keeper, and will ship well through the season, and remain in bearing a long time. Picked the first box June 18th, and the last ones July 18th. The largest berries were found in matted rows or beds, although the plants had received no extra culture. Plants sold in 1908 at \$10.00 per dozen.

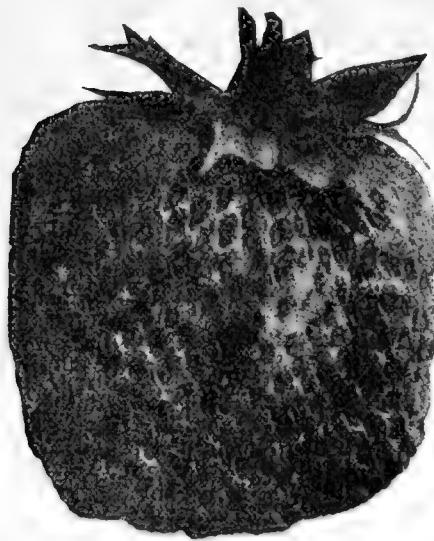
Chipman—(Bisexual).

A mid-season variety of large size; fairly solid; bright red color; quite regular in shape and good flavor. Vine a very strong and deep rooter, making very large plants; very clean and healthy, free from rust. This variety originated in this county a few years ago, and now it is popular over a wide extent of territory. I recommend this variety to all of my customers, both for table and market use. Give it good care and it will bring the cash every time. No one will go far out of the way by planting this variety, for either home or market.

Pineapple—(Bisexual).

A vigorous grower; berries large, round and well shaped. Beautiful crimson color. About the same firmness as the Haverland; a perfect bloomer, and an abundant bearer; valuable alike for both home garden and market. It's a great beauty and decided pineapple flavor; makes it a variety that commands a higher price on the market than the ordinary strawberry. It's of good size, good cropper, and one of the very best varieties for market.

Mascot—(Bisexual).



After fruiting this variety for the past four seasons, I am prepared to say that it is one of the largest that we are growing. The berries have as good shipping qualities as the famous old Gandy, and if given a fair chance will produce two quarts or more to the Gandy's one. The plants make a healthy and strong growth, with plenty of plants. I see no reason why this should not become a popular standard variety. The Mascot does better on clay soils, but will make surprising results on most any soil that will produce strawberries. No one will go out of the way in growing strawberries, by growing this variety.

Myers No. 1—(Bisexual).

This variety was originated and introduced by Mr. Harvey Myers, a large fruit grower of Bridgeville, Del., four or five years ago. It is a late variety, ripening with Gandy, but will probably yield double the crop that Gandy will. It is medium size, bright red color, perfect in form, no irregular berries, will succeed either on high or low land; vines extremely vigorous and healthy.

Helen Davis—(Bisexual).

Early to late; yield enormous crops of very large berries. It is said to be one of the noblest varieties of strawberries that there is in existence. Begins to ripen early and continues until late in the season. Berries hold up in size until the last picking; foliage tall and light green; runners of medium length and many of them. A very good pollener.

Three W's—(Bisexual).

I have seen no fruit of this variety. The following description, however, is borrowed from the introducer: Plants very large and vigorous, with a wonderful root system. Fruit uniformly large, glossy red through and through; fine quality and very productive, covering a long season from medium early to late. It is remarkably firm, and has wonderful keeping qualities. Berries picked Monday and shipped 500 miles to the St. Louis Exposition were placed on plates Wednesday morning, late Friday evening out of eleven plates only seven berries could be found that were not in good condition. A part of these berries were on exhibition until the following Thursday. It has also frost resisting qualities.

Pride of Delaware—(Bisexual).

This variety is of our own origin. Originated in 1910. Received fair crop of fruit in 1911. Plants show no weakness and no disease of any kind; deep rooter; keeps on growing throughout a severe drought; runners are long and abundant; one of the greatest plant makers. The foliage is tall, grows upright, and has a dark green leaf. Fruit ordinary, large and roundish, conical, rarely misshapen. Glossy red through; produces in abundance; Ripening with the Superior. Pride of Delaware is one of our own origin, and one that will after experience throughout the county, become one of the standard varieties.

The Sex and Mating of Plants.

In this book the mark (b) indicates a staminate or bisexual variety; (p) indicates a pistillate or female variety. The staminate, or bisexual, is called bi-sexual, (two-sexual) or "perfect flowering," because it will produce fruit when set entirely by itself. In fertilizing the pistillate, it is spoken of as "male," although it is not distinctly a male in the sense that the pistillate is distinctly and only a female. Remember, that the perfect flowering variety, bisexual when set alone, will produce fruit. On the other hand, pistillate varieties must be mated, or they will produce no fruit. Hoping the facts just mentioned will be perfectly understood to illustrate the matter, we suggest that an ideal setting would be one row of Parson's Beauty, three of Haverland, and one row of Senator Dunlap; the same for any of the other bi-sexuals, or pistillates, as you may choose.

Removing Buds the First Season.

One prime development of the plant is the removal of all buds and blossoms from spring set plants during the first season after setting. There should not be a single strawberry permitted to ripen or even to form on the new plant the first year. The young plant will not be given a fair chance if you allow its strength to be absorbed in the production of buds and fruit. The thing to do, is to use a pair of scissors, a knife, or even pinch off each bud as it appears. This encourages the full strength of the plant to go into the work of building up a powerful fruiting system. Pollen exhaustion is one of the severest drains upon the vitality of the strawberry plant. Therefore keep the buds from the plants that make the fruiting system.

Grow More and Better Strawberries.

If you are not clear about soils for strawberries, preparation of the soil, time for planting, etc., or want to know more about the home and distant market, please notify me, and we will make this part clear for you.

PRICE LIST

NAMES OF VARIETIES and their Fruiting Seasons.	By Mail Postpaid.				By Express Purchaser to Pay Charges.			
	12	50	100	25	100	500	1000	5000
Early to Mid-season.								
Excelsior	\$0.20	\$0.35	\$0.60	\$0.20	\$0.45	\$1.25	\$2.50	\$11.25
Climax . . . . .	.20	.35	.60	.20	.45	1.25	2.50	11.25
Missionary . . . . .	.16	.30	.50	.15	.40	1.00	2.00	9.00
Roadside . . . . .	.20	.30	.50	.20	.40	1.00	2.00	9.00
Lady Thompson . . . . .	.20	.35	.60	.20	.45	1.25	2.50	11.25
Early Hathway . . . . .	.20	.35	.60	.20	.45	1.13	2.25	10.00
Klondike . . . . .	.20	.35	.60	.20	.45	1.13	2.25	10.00
Fairfield . . . . .	.20	.35	.60	.20	.45	1.25	2.50	11.25
Superior . . . . .	.16	.30	.50	.15	.40	1.06	2.00	9.00
Pride of Delaware . . . . .	.50	.90	1.25	.40	1.50	5.00		
Mid-season to Late.								
Senator Dunlap . . . . .	.15	.25	.45	.10	.30	1.00	2.00	9.00
Helen Davis . . . . .	.60	1.20	2.40	1.00	2.00	7.50	15.00	
Norwood . . . . .	.40	.70	1.20	.40	.80	2.50	5.00	
Tennessee Prolific . . . . .	.20	.35	.60	.20	.45	1.25	2.50	11.25
Three W's . . . . .	.20	.35	.60	.20	.45	1.25	2.50	11.25
Uncle Jim . . . . .	.20	.35	.60	.20	.45	1.25	2.50	11.25
Glen Mary . . . . .	.20	.35	.60	.20	.45	1.25	2.50	11.25
Haverland (P) . . . . .	.20	.35	.60	.20	.45	1.25	2.50	11.25
Parson's Beauty . . . . .	.20	.35	.60	.20	.45	1.25	2.50	11.25
Bubach (P) . . . . .	.20	.35	.60	.20	.45	1.25	2.50	11.25
Chipman's Seedling . . . . .	.20	.35	.60	.20	.45	1.25	2.50	11.25
Pine Apple . . . . .	.40	.70	1.20	.40	1.00	3.00		
Late Varieties.								
Duncan . . . . .	.20	.35	.60	.20	.45	1.25	2.50	11.25
Nick Omer . . . . .	.20	.35	.60	.20	.45	1.25	2.50	11.25
Stephen's Late Champion . . . . .	.20	.35	.60	.20	.45	1.25	2.50	11.25
Gandy . . . . .	.20	.35	.60	.20	.45	1.25	2.50	11.25
Mascot . . . . .	.20	.35	.60	.20	.45	1.25	2.50	11.25
Chesapeake . . . . .	.25	.40	.70	.30	.55	1.50	3.00	13.00
Sample (P) . . . . .	.20	.35	.60	.30	.45	1.25	2.50	11.25
Brandywine . . . . .	.20	.35	.60	.30	.45	1.25	2.50	11.25
Myers No. 1 . . . . .	.20	.35	.60	.30	.45	1.25	2.50	11.25

We will sell 50 plants at 100 rates, 250 at 500 rates.

Those marked (P) a Pistilate and must be planted near some Bixenual or perfect flowering sort.

All plants are dug from one-year-old beds, grown specially for the sale of plants.

Beware of mixed plants when you buy of us. Each variety is grown in a block to itself; by so doing we never get a kick about plants being untrue to name.

Fall Bearing Strawberries.

There are two classes of plants that are called Fall-bearing. One class has very many varieties, that bear few berries in the fall, mostly on the new runners, some on the old plants, after fruiting in the spring, caused by certain climatic conditions, generally a dry time followed by warm, moist weather, which develops the fruit buds out of season. These varieties seldom bear fruit in the fall on plants set the previous spring. I have never been able to get much of a crop from them under the most favorable conditions, and none in ordinary seasons.

There are, at least, six varieties that bear fruit in the fall, let the weather conditions be what they may. It is of these I wish more particularly to write at this time, as they can be truly called Fall-bearing. I shall describe each separately as there is a marked difference in them. To obtain the best results with Fall-Bearing Strawberries, you should keep the blossoms pinched off up till July 1st.

Varieties marked (Imp.) should be set close to some perfect blooming variety of those marked (Per.). Every other row will give the best results.

PAN AMERICAN (Per.)—Will yield in the Fall months bumper crops of strawberries. It is just as persistent in bearing a crop of strawberries in the Fall as other varieties are in the spring. Keep all blossoms pinched off up till July 1st. After this let the blooms come, and three weeks later you can pick the first ripe strawberries, and they will continue to blossom and ripen fruit until cold weather. Price of plants, 6 for 65c; 12 for \$1.25; 100 for \$6.00; 1000 for \$60.00.

PRODUCTIVE (Imp.)—A seedling of Pan American and Autumn. Plants model growers, large, deep rooted, sturdy and hardy. Berries medium to large in size, with prominent seeds on the outside, making it a good keeper and shipper. The crop produced by this variety is simply enormous. They lay about the plants in heaps and piles. This is considered by Mr. Cooper, the originator, the most productive Fall strawberry. Price of plants, 3 for 75c; 6 for \$1.00; 12 for \$2.00; 100 for \$15.00.

AUTUMN (Imp.)—This is another grand Fall Bearing Strawberry, if grown in the hill system. It will not bear fruit if you let it make runners. It has averaged over one pint of berries to each plant with me. During August, September and October the past two seasons, berries are about the size of Crescents. It is a pistillate, and must be planted near some perfect blooming fall bearing variety. Price of plants, 50c per dozen; \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1000.

SUPERB (Per.)—The Superb is the largest Fall Bearing Strawberry I ever saw. The plants are fine growers, making a good number of new plants. The berries are very large, glossy, attractive, regular in shape as if turned out from a lathe. Price of plants, 3 for 75; 6 for \$1.00; 12 for \$2.00; 100 for \$16.00.

AMERICUS (Per.)—Plant medium sized, foliage medium; a shade lighter in color than Francis, has a good heavy root system, a fairly good plant maker, blossoms strongly staminate, fruit light red, heart shaped, of fine texture, good qual-

ity, half the size of Brandywine, fruit stems stout, holding fruit well off the ground, has fruited the past five years on spring set plants and new runners from July to cold weather. It is not uncommon for a spring set plant to produce from six to twelve well loaded fruit stalks. Price of plants, 3 for 75; 6 for \$1.00; 12 for \$2.00; 100 for \$15.00.

TEDDY R. (Imp.)—Fall bearing. A very large berry grower who has been growing fall bearing strawberries for several years says this is by far the best one he has tried, and that he has made two hundred per cent. more profit on this variety than on any other he has ever grown. It is a good plant maker, and will bear a large crop of berries and last until late frost in the fall. For best results Teddy R. should be grown in the hill system. It will not bear fruit if you let it make runners. Price of plants, 50c per dozen; \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1000,

THE WAY TO GROW BIG CROPS.

There is no mystery in strawberry production; no wizard of horticulture may wave a magic wand and bring to hand broad fields of ripened deliciousness. It is a simple matter to become a successful, money-making strawberry grower—when you know how. A knowledge of nature's simple ways and gumption are the chief requisites. One grower says: Strawberry growing is not only a profitable business, it is a delightfully pleasant occupation as well. But viewed from the profit side alone, experience has demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that more money may be realized from one acre of land when set to well developed strawberry plants than from any other line of production. And if any strawberry grower is finding his work unprofitable, something is wrong with his way of doing things. Either he is trying to do business with what he is pleased to call economy, and using an inferior quality of plants, or he is neglecting to give his plants such intelligent treatment as success demands.

There is a vast difference between economy and penuriousness and nowhere else may it be more clearly seen than in strawberry production. Strong, vigorous plants, set in well-prepared soil, and given good care, represent economy of the first order while weak, stunted plants, set in poorly prepared soil, and given indifferent care, is the order of "saving that wasteth."

Let us look this question squarely in the face: To be sure one will pay out in cash a little more for the plants of higher quality than he will for the common plants, but what of that when he knows that the better plants will yield twice as big a crop of fruit which will be perfect in every respect? It isn't the lowest priced plant that is the cheapest, by any means. It is the plant that is strong in its fruit producing organism, and will yield the largest number of quarts of fancy berries per acre—and these are the kind for which you can afford to give up your land and labor. In a word, common plants are costly at any price, even though your neighbors furnish them free for the digging. Keep this thought in mind: The express, freight or postage will be as much on a bill of cheap, unfruitful plants as it will be upon the highest quality plants grown; it will require the same area of land and the same quantity of fertilizer to enrich the soil; the same amount of labor

must be expended in preparing the ground and in cultivating and hoeing the plants; the same amount of mulching will be required to cover them in winter. But the weak and cheap plants will not require one-half the number of quart boxes and crates to hold the fruit—the only saving effected in using common grown plants is in boxes, crates and picking expenses. This, you will agree, is not the sort of saving that will please you, for it represents serious loss, perhaps complete failure.

The Kind of Plants to Set.

As we are to consider the several factors that enter into successful strawberry production, we shall begin with the most important—the kind of plants to set. The plants described in this book are scientifically selected from ideal mother plants of known fruiting vigor. They are grown under the most favorable conditions. The soil is prepared one year in advance by growing some leguminous crop, which is turned under in the fall, when a cover crop is sown, which is covered with rich barnyard manure, the whole being plowed under and mixed with the soil the following spring. This treatment fills the soil with humus, making it rich and spongy, and capable of holding large quantities of moisture; it also fills the soil with the richest of plant foods. Thus the plants are kept in a highly vigorous condition, growing from the day they are set until dug, without interruption or back-set of any kind, and producing a plant with a strong root system, with all its roots starting direct from the crown or body of the plant. The crowns of these plants are perfectly developed and stored full of vitality, which sustains the life and vigor of the plant until they take firm hold upon the soil in which they are to fruit.

Before setting plants it is best to prune the roots back about one-third. Cutting off the ends of the roots causes them to callous and they will send out numerous feeders and will make a much stronger root system than could be made if the roots were not pruned. And shortening the roots makes it easier to set the plants. In doing this pruning you simply take a pair of shears or a sharp knife and cut about two inches off the lower end of the roots. A full bush of twenty-five plants may be pruned at one cutting.



Pruning Roots.

Use a Patent Weeder.

Another important result of proper cultivation of soil is in the loosening of it up in such a way as to leave small air spaces between the soil grains, the result of which is to furnish air to the bacterial germs so they may perform their work of transforming the raw materials in the soil into an available form as plant food. The more uniformly these microbe organisms perform their part of the work, the more vigorously will the plants grow. Before describing more definitely the way to cultivate we shall enumerate its several advantages.

1. It prevents the formation of crust on the surface of the soil.

2. It creates and maintains a blanket of dust over the surface of the ground, retains moisture in the soil and keeps its temperature at a normal degree.

3. It enables bacteria to secure ample quantities of air.

4. It destroys weed seed while in the germinating stage; and this, by the way, is the best time to kill all obnoxious growths.

5. It mixes the fertilizer with the soil, so that the bacterial germs may work up the fertilizer into available forms of plant food.

It keeps the strawberry runners from overflowing into the space between the rows.

The plants should be cultivated after each rain, as soon as the soil is dry enough to crumble, and should it remain dry the cultivation should be repeated every eight or ten days, thus replacing the old dust mulch with a new dust mulch.

When the plants become large and begin to spread out it is a good plan to have the cultivator teeth that run next to the plants about two inches shorter than the other teeth. When arranged in this way the teeth will go deeply enough to break the crust near the plants without cutting any of the roots of the plant. About twice each month a five-tooth cultivator should be run through the center of the space between the rows. It may go four or five inches deep and will loosen up the soil where the horse has tramped it down while doing the shallow cultivation. The work of cultivating is easy and inexpensive. One man and horse easily may cultivate four acres of strawberry plants a day.

Number of Plants Required to Set an Acre of Ground at a Given Distance.

Rows	24 inches apart,	Plants 12 inches in row	21,780
" 30	" 12 "	" 12 "	17,424
" 36	" 12 "	" 12 "	14,520
" 42	" 12 "	" 12 "	12,446
" 48	" 12 "	" 12 "	10,890
" 24	" 15 "	" 15 "	17,424
" 30	" 15 "	" 15 "	13,939
" 36	" 15 "	" 15 "	11,616
" 42	" 15 "	" 15 "	9,953
" 48	" 15 "	" 15 "	8,712
" 24	" 18 "	" 18 "	14,520
" 30	" 18 "	" 18 "	11,616
" 36	" 18 "	" 18 "	9,680
" 42	" 18 "	" 18 "	8,287
" 48	" 18 "	" 18 "	7,260
" 24	" 24 "	" 24 "	10,890
" 30	" 24 "	" 24 "	8,712
" 36	" 24 "	" 24 "	6,223
" 42	" 24 "	" 24 "	7,260
" 48	" 24 "	" 24 "	5,445
" 24	" 30 "	" 30 "	8,712
" 30	" 30 "	" 30 "	6,969
" 36	" 30 "	" 30 "	5,808
" 42	" 30 "	" 30 "	4,976
" 48	" 30 "	" 30 "	4,356

A USEFUL TABLE.

When rows are 18 inches apart there are	9,800 yards of row per acre.
" " 24 "	7,350 "
" " 30 "	5,880 "
" " 33 "	5,323 "
" " 36 "	4,900 "
" " 42 "	4,200 "
" " 48 "	3,675 "
" " 54 "	3,267 "
" " 60 "	2,940 "



One of our Strawberry Fields.

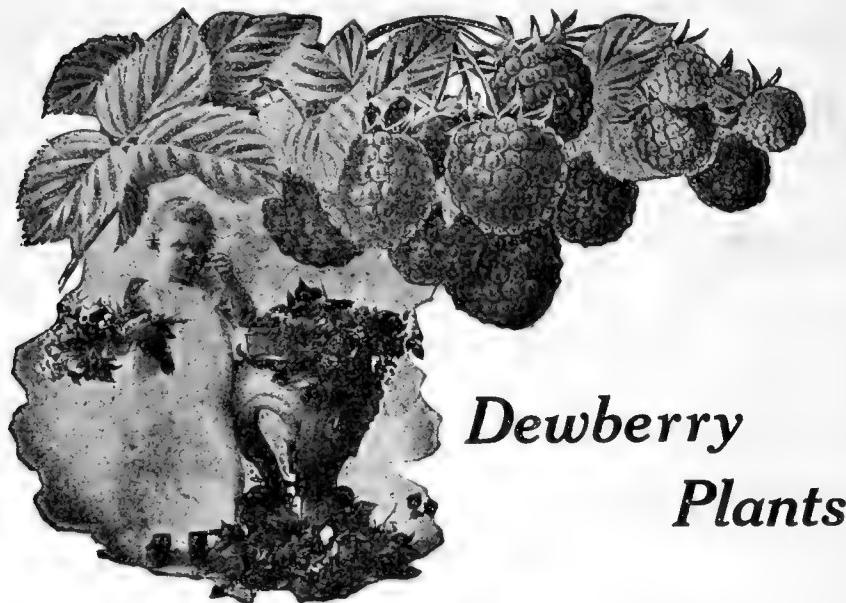
The above illustration shows a small section of a block of plants growing on one of our fruit farms. These plants as pictured here have matured about one half of their season's growth.

A Pruned Plant.

This illustration shows one of our plants when properly pruned for best results. I prefer you do this especially when you receive plants late in the season.

By doing so you will see that they will make a much more rapid and quicker start in growing and will probably save some of them from dying.





Dewberry Plants

We have a selection of Lucretia and Austin Dewberry Plants of a fine strain, but a limited number will sell as long as they last.

Prices on application for smaller or larger numbers than quoted on Price-list.

AUSTIN (Improved)—An early Dewberry of excellent quality, produces large crops, but the berries lack firmness for long shipments. The very best for home use or local market. This variety ripens about a week earlier than the Lucretia; for this reason it is valuable to grow in connection with that variety. It is very hardy and seldom fails to give a good crop.

Price \$2.50 for 500.

Price \$5.00 for 1000.

LUCRETIA—The most largely grown for market of Dewberries. The canes are very hardy and exceedingly prolific, thriving almost everywhere. Earlier than the earliest blackberry, and as large as the largest of them. The fruit is superb, large and handsome, jet black, rich and melting. This is probably the best shipping variety of Dewberries in cultivation.

Price \$2.50 per 500.

Price \$5.00 per 1000.

Asparagus Roots.

Asparagus usually sells at a good price and being ready for market in April and May. The income derived from it is especially appreciated at that time of the year. It is usually planted on light soil to have it early, though it can be easily grown on all good garden soils. The sprouts are not usually cut until the second year after planting, except to mow down the canes in the fall. The roots will give good crops for from 15 to 20 years. Selling at \$100 to \$200 per acre. In preparing asparagus for market, cut the sprouts about 4 or 5 inches under the ground, and when only from 2 to 4 inches high.

Plant the roots in the spring or fall from 4 to 6 inches deep, covering with only 3 inches of soil at first, and filling the trenches as the asparagus grow. Cultivate well at first, afterwards only in the spring and July and August. Salt spread broadcast early in spring; about 5 to 10 bushels per acre is a good fertilizer, give good top dressing of stable manure in November, 200 to 400 pounds per acre of nitrate soda in March. My asparagus for this spring is very large and fine.

Varieties of Asparagus.

PALMETTO.—Of Southern origin, a variety of excellent quality, hardy, very large, prolific, and all who have used it pronounce it very fine
1 year old roots, 60c per 100; \$3.00 per 1000.

GIANT ARGENTUEL.—This variety is largely grown in France, but has become adapted to our soil and climate; is noted for its earliness, productiveness and immense size of stalks. Remarkably healthy.

Prices of 1 year old roots, 60c per 100, \$3.00 per 1000.

BARR'S MAMMOUTH.—Early and very large; makes a rapid growth. A general favorite. 1 year old, 50c per 100, \$3.00 per 1000. Customer to pay charges.

Prices on application for smaller or larger numbers than quoted on Price list.

How to Treat Plants on Arrival.

When plants arrive in a wilted condition, unpack them at once and put the roots into a bucket of cool water for an hour. They will generally revive and be in condition to set in the ground. Remember it is not a good plan to wet the tops.

Celery Plants

We will not grow early Celery plants this season, but will grow a large stock of late ones in open field, ready to set about July 1st. Cannot send celery by mail.

GIANT PASCAL.—One of the largest celeries grown and one of the best keepers. This is the leading variety for winter. It is quite slow to bleach, but its flavor is of the very best. Prices of Celery Plants, 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1000.

WHITE PLUME.—This is one of the very best for fall and early winter use. Good strong grower, fair size, free from rust, good flavor, and bleaches very early. It can be recommended to all growers of celery.

Late Tomato Plants

There is a great demand for Late Tomato Plants for canners and truckers. They are grown in open field and are not transplanted, but are good stocky and heavy rooted plants.

As tomato plants are tender and difficult to handle in hot weather, we cannot ship more than 500 miles, and guarantee them to arrive in good condition. They should always be sent by express. Plants ready about June 5th.

STONE and PARAGON.—Two of the very best varieties. Prices of Tomato Plants, \$1.25 per 1000; \$5 per 5000.

Early Cabbage Plants

Seed for early plants are sown in hot beds in October, and hardened to weather in February and March. They are ready to transplant in open field about March 15th. Price of Early Cabbage Plants, 20c per 50; 30c per 100; \$2.50 per 1000. Add 20c per 100 when cabbage plants are to go by mail.

LATE CABBAGE PLANTS.—There is a large trade in Late Cabbage, and we are usually prepared to fill orders for them at any time during the months of June, July and August. We pack in open crates with damp moss on roots, so that they carry safely in warm weather. It is best to have them sent by express unless for short distance, when they may be sent by freight. Price of Late Cabbage Plants, 15c per 100; \$1.00 per 1000. Add 20c per 100 when cabbage plants are sent by mail.

BUNTING'S POULTRY DEPARTMENT

We have a very fine strain of Rhode Island Red and White Leghorn Chickens and can promptly fill the orders for eggs.

RHODE ISLAND REDS (Rose Comb.)

This is a comparatively new fowl that is rapidly pushing its way to the front. It is considered the hardiest of all breeds, being less liable to colds and roup than any other breed. The males weigh from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and the females from 5 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. They make rapid growth and are desirable at any age for the table.

The pullets mature early and lay in the fall and winter when eggs are high. There is a vast difference in the breeds of any one variety of fowls. The birds have a record of producing 280 eggs during one year from one single hen. I paid \$20.00 for 100 eggs of this breed in the spring of 1910. They were bred and grown up until they reached the greatest laying strain of this variety of chickens. I unhesitatingly recommend them to any poultry grower. Our motto is The Best is None Too Good for our Customers. Price of eggs, \$1.00 for 15; \$1.75 per 30; \$5.00 per hundred.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

There is no more beautiful or useful fowl in existence to-day than this variety of Leghorn. They are unsurpassed for laying qualities, having all the characteristic of the White Leghorn with added beauty. The strain I offer is one of the finest. The White Leghorn can be surpassed as a chick for weight and size, but cannot be surpassed as a chick for laying qualities. Price \$1.00 per 15; \$1.75 per 30; \$5.00 per 100.

TESTIMONIALS.

Canon City, Colorado, April 29, 1911.

Mr. G. E. Bunting—

Dear Sir:—Received strawberry plants April 26th in good condition for so long a shipment. You certainly do understand packing plants.

Yours truly,

D. W. Dunlap.

Bristol, Conn., May 5, 1911.

Mr. G. E. Bunting—

Selbyville, Del.,

Dear Sir:—The plants shipped by you arrived in excellent condition. Enclosed find check for \$8.00 for which kindly ship 4,000 Gandy as per price quoted.

Sincerely yours,

A. W. Manchester.

Chesapeake City, Md., R. F. D. No. 1, May 25, 1911.

Mr. G. E. Bunting—

Selbyville, Del.,

Dear Sir :—I certainly feel ashamed of myself for not writing before and telling you how we liked the strawberry plants, for we have been so busy with our truck. We were very much pleased with them all. Not one of the Mascots died. If nothing happens will want more in the Fall or Spring next.

Very respectfully,

Mrs. W. A. Stubbs.

Hereshy, Pa., Nov. 6, 1911.

Mr. G. E. Bunting—

Dear Sir :—I must say that the strawberry plants have done fine. We had a very dry season, but this did not interfere with the plants I purchased of you. The Senator Dunlap did the best Bubach a close second. I am very much pleased.

Very truly yours,

Orville Hoffer.

East New Market, Md., Oct. 23, 1911.

Mr. G. E. Bunting—

Selbyville, Del.,

Dear Sir :—It was very late when I received the strawberry plants last spring, and the day I commenced planting they were broken off by the last rain of any good for thirteen weeks. I worked them often, and as the runners come I trained them down the row, until now I have a respectable looking berry patch. For weeks they were on a balance. I hardly know how they lived.

Yours very truly,

F. E. Loomis.

Selbyville, Del., April 15, 1911.

Dear Sir :—The strawberry plants at hand in fine shape. Never received any plants in finer condition; fresh and nice. Many thanks for your prompt shipment and liberal count.

I have a specialty of registered Berkshire hogs. Jersey Red and Mule Footed pigs for sale at all times. All registered stock.

Norman C. Davis.

Washington, Pa., Route No. 6, May 5, 1911.

Mr. Gardner E. Bunting—

Dear Sir ;—Received strawberry plants May 1st, and they were just as nice as I ever saw.

Yours,

John Ramsey.

Hardy, California.

Mr. G. E. Bunting—

Selbyville, Del.,

Dear Sir :—The strawberry plants reached me in excellent condition. I am highly pleased with them, and wish to thank you for sending so many plants for the amount of money sent.

Yours very truly,

Daniel McPherson.

East Texas, Pa., Dec. 2, 1911.

Mr. Bunting—

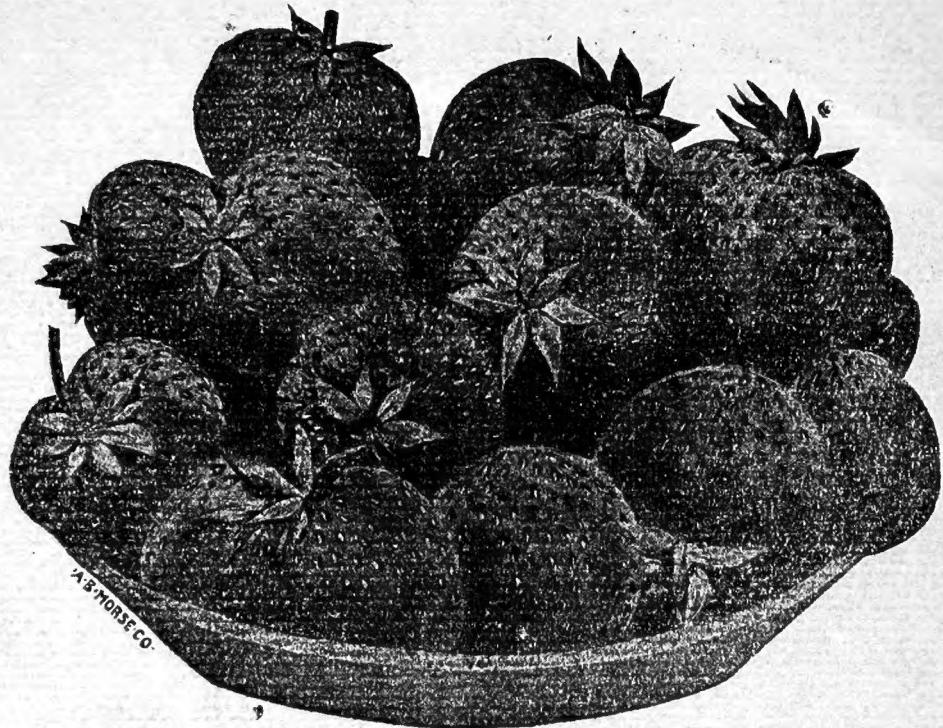
The strawberry plants I purchased of you were very nice; couldn't expect them to be any better.

Yours,

E. S. Bitting.

FRIENDS AND PATRONS—

On account of limited space I only publish a few testimonials, and will gladly mail you different ones on request.



The Road to Success.

There is only one way possible to succeed in fruit growing, and that is plant the right varieties. It does not matter how good your market is, or how well your soil is adapted to the fruit, or how hard you work, you are bound to fail unless you plant varieties that will produce the kind of fruit you want, and in paying quantities. We have gone over the long list of varieties year after year for the past seventeen years, adding to and discarding, until we now have a list that cannot fail to do well. We have worked the problem out on our own fruit farms, and we are sure we can help you.

If you believe the plants you plant cut any figure in the results, if you think the best is the cheapest in the end, and if you want to be sure of getting the variety you buy in the condition to make the most for yourself, I ask you to investigate the plants I grow. I don't claim to sell plants cheaper than any one else. I am not competing with the man whose stock has nothing but cheapness to recommend it, and it is not to your interest to buy that kind. My claim is, that I am producing the best, strongest, most vigorous, and most prolific plants that can be grown in a well favored strawberry climate, and that I am selling them at a reasonable price. Is this the kind you are looking for? If so, may I have your order?

The season of 1911 was unfavorable to get a set of plants. The drought last ing as long as from ten to fifteen weeks, without any rain accompanying at all in that length of time. The result was very near a blank for those that set their plants late. Those that planted early, so the plants started before the drought set in, have a fair set of plants. If last year was a failure with you, try again. Don't say I will try another industry this year. The rolling stone never catches any moss, but plant just as early as the soil will permit, follow instructions, and then probably you will succeed.

We planted our plants real early last spring, and will offer one of the finest supply of plants for 1912, we have ever furnished since we have been in the busi ness. They are fine. I wish you could see them.